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**CIA blamed for Lebanon terrorism**

BEIRUT—The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Israeli secret service were blamed for "systematically carrying out criminal acts of terrorism against the leaders of the Arab national-liberation movement, including the Palestinian resistance movement," in a statement issued on Tuesday by 38 major political parties and groups in Lebanon. The statement said the acts of terrorism in recent weeks include the assassination of Ghassan Kanafani, Beirut spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the serious wounding of Anis Sayeh, Director of the Palestinian Research Center in Beirut, and Bassam Abu Sharif, editor of al-Hadaf magazine. The statement by the 38 parties and organizations demanded that all necessary steps be taken by Lebanon to cut short these activities of the CIA and the Israeli secret service.

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Communications and Comment

STATINTL

## Imperialism's Fifth Column

SEVERAL areas in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been the scene of reactionary plots in the first half of 1970. One of them, in Cambodia, culminated in a coup d'état. Information filtering into the press suggests that all the plots can be traced to the US Central Intelligence Agency headquarters at Langley.

Of course, the State Department consistently denies American complicity, and CIA guilt cannot always be pinpointed. In fact, it may well be that not all these conspiracies were directly instigated and organised by imperialist secret services—in some cases they may have joined at a later stage. But this much is certain: everywhere the cloak-and-dagger operators have been at work.

### Supporting Israeli aggression

The first three months of 1970 saw plots in Iraq, Sudan, Lebanon and Cyprus. Some of the details have come to light. The Lebanese Interior Minister, for instance, announced that US Intelligence had a hand in provoking armed clashes between the ultra-Right Kataeb party and the Palestinian commandos. The Lebanese army and security forces were involved in the fighting. The Sudanese press points to the link between the CIA and the latest unsuccessful coup of the Ansar religious sect and the Al-Umma party, which speaks for Sudan's capitalist and landed interests. In Cyprus, the pro-fascist National Front which, the press says, operates with the encouragement of the Greek and US secret services, engineered an attempt on the life of President Makarios. The Iraqi authorities arrested a group of army officers and civilians charged with preparing a coup d'état. The press says they had the assistance of CIA and Zionist agents.

Each of these attempted coups had its own distinctive features. But all of them had one and the same political aim—to install pro-imperialist regimes and thereby strengthen the imperialist positions in the Middle East and, more specifically, in the Eastern Mediterranean.

That aim, doubtlessly, follows from the alignment of forces in this strategic area. The imperialists banked on the Israeli *Blitzkrieg*. They thought it would write *finis* to the progressive regimes in the United Arab Republic and Syria. That hope did not materialise. Nor have Israel's subsequent aggressive actions produced the desired results. They have not weakened the progressive regimes of these two countries. On the contrary, both in the UAR and Syria the government has been strengthened by the patriotism of the people, the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the support of the world Communist, workers' and national liberation movements.

While giving the Israeli aggressors every assistance—modern armaments, generous loans—the US and other imperialists are relying more and more on their espionage and subversion machine. The events in Iraq, Sudan and Lebanon show that they are using it to hamper the growing unity of the Arab states in the fight to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression. The idea, obviously, is to generate more friction, distrust and antagonism. That was the purpose of the CIA in Lebanon: armed conflicts were to provoke a major political crisis that would isolate the country from the progressive Arab states, place it under a police regime and impede, if not halt altogether, Palestinian commando action.

The aim was very much the same in Iraq and Sudan. But the imperialists were also out to undermine the rear areas of the Arab states directly confronting Israel. Coups in Baghdad and Khartoum would greatly complicate the UAR's and Syria's strategic and political position. To a certain extent the same aim was pursued in the Nicosia plot. There have been many press reports that the imperialists are anxious to overthrow the Makarios government as part of their plan to divide the country and turn it into a NATO war base spearheaded against the Arab states.

### Behind the Cambodian Coup

Thousands of kilometers separate Phnom Penh from Khartoum and Beirut, but in Cambodia too, the aim was to support the aggressive forces. It was to be achieved by use of the CIA technique.

Bogged down in Vietnam, US imperialism has long been encroaching on Cambodia's independence and sovereignty, trying to bring it under its influence and drag it into its Indochina gamble. One pressure technique was constant harassment by US forces operating from neighbouring South Vietnam. They bombed and shelled Cambodian border regions and several times CIA agents tried to overthrow Prince Sihanouk and set up a reactionary regime that would abandon the country's traditional neutrality and its solidarity with the Vietnamese in their fight to repel the aggressor.

With the US army facing increasing difficulties in Vietnam the Pentagon decided to step up its activities in Cambodia. The plan, according to press reports, was to use Cambodian territory for operations against the South Vietnam National Liberation Front in what was conceived as a gigantic pincer manoeuvre. Apparently, the US military command began to press for action in Cambodia when it found that the Vietnamisation plan was not working out the way it had expected. And apparently Sihanouk's diplomatic tour abroad was chosen as the opportune moment for the CIA's "quiet Americans" to put through the plan.

Power in Phnom Penh is now in the hands of men who have joined forces with the imperialists to halt the country's progressive development and suppress the Indochina liberation movement. The first steps in that direction were made immediately after the coup. General Lon Nol's conservative regime has agreed to co-operate with the US and accept military "aid" from it. With the consent and approval of that regime, Saigon forces, supported by American aircraft, have invaded Cambodia in an attempt to outflank the NLF forces and suppress popular support for Prince Sihanouk, whose followers are fighting to overthrow the conservative government and keep Cambodia a peaceful and neutral state.

The world was shocked by the news of America's outright intervention in Cambodia where, as in South Vietnam and Laos, US troops are applying scorched earth tactics against the peaceful population. This fresh aggression by Washington brings out even more saliently the link between the coup d'état in Phnom Penh and imperialism's far-reaching neo-colonialist plans in South east Asia. To all practical purposes, Cambodia is being turned into a "third Vietnam", the second being Laos, where more than 12,000 American military "advisors" are involved in the war against the patriotic forces.

It can be safely said that neither the Saigon puppets nor the Laos and Cambodian reactionaries provide America with anything like a firm support base for its reactionary war in Indochina. And certainly they cannot fight that war with their own armies, even if given the latest American weapons. Consequently, the neo-colonialists will have to rely mainly on their own troops and extend their operations to the whole of Indochina. But the experience of heroic Vietnam has shown that half a million interventionist troops, armed to the teeth, cannot impose imperialism's will on a people determined to uphold its independence, sovereignty and freedom; a people, moreover, that enjoys wide international support.

### New tactical elements

Has anything substantially new been added to the technology of imperialist plots and their political orientation, compared with, say, the 1950's? There is not enough information—the bulk of it, naturally, is kept secret—for a categorical affirmative answer. But the imperialist subversion ice

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STATINTL

# Students Stone Beirut Embassy, Burn Flag

## Sisco Leaves Impression of Gaining Few Arab Friends for U.S. From Mideast Tour

BY WILLIAM TUOHY

Times Staff Writer

BEIRUT — Nearly 200 students bombarded the U.S. Embassy with rocks Saturday and burned an American flag to protest the visit of U.S. Asst. Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco.

Sisco wound up his controversial swing through the Middle East in Lebanon leaving behind the general impression that he had failed to win any friends or influence any leaders in the Arab world.

He spent several hours in Lebanon Saturday conferring with President Charles Helou and Premier Rashid Karami against a backdrop of anti-American demonstrations here.

### Israeli Plane

On Saturday morning, as Sisco was flying from Israel to Cyprus aboard an Israeli air force plane, the students at the American University of Beirut tossed rocks from the university's tennis court near the rear of the big embassy building.

The students, most of them Arabs, carried banners which read "Sisco go home" and they displayed the Palestinian flag along with the Lebanese standard. They carried an American flag which they proceeded to burn.

A couple of dozen steel-helmeted Lebanese policemen were on hand to keep the students from storming the embassy—but they made no effort to stop the rock-throwing at the building.

Later Saturday, an estimated 5,000 demonstrators—mostly Palestinians—marched through

visit to Lebanon.

On Sisco's departure for Tehran to attend a regional meeting of U.S. ambassadors, he said the purpose of his Middle Eastern trip was "to have a direct exchange of views of matters of mutual concern. I came to listen—to listen to all the voices of all the people of the Middle East, friendly and critical."

Sisco's visit to Lebanon triggered the attack on the embassy, just as his intended trip to Jordan prompted commando groups to burn the U.S. information Service library in Amman and make an abortive assault on the embassy itself.

The Amman attack led to the cancellation of Sisco's visit to Jordan which in turn caused the Jordanian government to ask for the immediate recall of U.S. Ambassador Harrison Symmes.

King Hussein is reportedly furious at the United States for the cancellation while U.S. diplomats in Amman and Beirut are angered at the host governments for allowing the unrestricted attacks on the U.S. facilities to take place.

Lebanon and Jordan have traditionally maintained the closest ties to the United States among the Arab nations of the Middle East.

Sisco managed to see President Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo but Egypt's Vice President Anwar Sadat has been quoted as saying that the talks there produced no positive results.

In Beirut, the Saturday attack on the embassy lasted about an hour and a

the tennis court chanting slogans, reading Arabic poetry, and lobbing rocks at the embassy. Some of the rocks were propelled by large slings.

### Major Clash

A few American students who chatted with reporters were screamed at by the Arab students, who warned over loudspeakers: "What are you doing with those CIA agents?"

The Lebanese police apparently wished to avoid a major clash with the students and remained huddled under a wall during the rock-throwing. The university, supported partly by American funds, has about 3,500 students, mostly Arab.

In his informal statement, Sisco said that "the traditional warm friendship between Lebanon and the United States is constantly renewed by the close personal ties flourishing between Lebanese-Americans and their former homeland and by the many educational, cultural and commercial ties which have made of Lebanon a meeting place for East and West."

He added that the United States was "fervently seeking a just and peaceful solution to the fundamental problems in the Middle East."

Diplomatic observers here suspect that Sisco's trip to the Middle East

was apparently not wisely thought out in advance. They cite the fact that he visited Israel before going to Jordan.

These diplomatic observers further say that pictures taken of Sisco and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the armed forces chief, Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, were made to order for anti-American use by Arab propagandists.

Then, too, sources say, what was apparently intended initially as a sample "orientation" visit rapidly assumed the proportions of a full-scale peace mission which was misunderstood by much of the Arab press.

It is not clear why Sisco did not make use of an American plane which would have given him much more flexibility in his scheduling and permitted him to visit Israel after the Arab countries.

As it was, in order to get to Beirut, he borrowed an Israeli air force transport plane.

Sisco is said to believe that the fate of a Middle East settlement lies in the hands of the Big Four powers, and more specifically, the Big Two, America and Russia.

But this view is not widely shared in the Middle East—either by the Israelis or the Arabs—all of whom reject anything that smacks of an "imposed" settlement.

APR 1970

STATINTL

### **Lebanese Interior Minister blames U.S. for clashes**

BEIRUT—Kamal Jumblatt, Lebanese Interior Minister, blamed U.S. agents for continued tension in his country.

The Beirut newspaper, "Al-Sha'b" (The People) reported that on Monday, Palestinian resistance group leaders in Lebanon met with Jumblatt and other Interior Ministry officials. After the meeting, Jumblatt held a news conference in which he stated that the U.S. CIA was actively involved in preparing the armed clashes which have created another serious political crisis in the Middle Eastern country. With this aim in view, Jumblatt stressed to reporters, "a number of American coup experts arrived in Lebanon, and some of them are staying in Beirut to this day."

More than 20 people have been killed in Lebanon since late March, when armed right-wing followers of Pierre Gemayel, head of the Christian Phalange Party, provoked a confrontation with Palestinian resistance forces in Beirut. Gemayel, usually described as a fascist, is known to have close ties with pro-U.S. elements in Lebanon.

The Beirut newspaper "Al-Akhbar" (The News) commented that "the imperialist conspiracy in Lebanon was designed to provoke bloodshed and thus to stir up religious-communal differences in our country."

"It is no accident that the conspiracy began right after a number of secret and official visits were paid to Lebanon by CIA agents and espionage specialists," the Arab newspaper wrote.

19 JAN 1970

STATINTL

# U.S. Bumbling in Mideast Charged

By William Tuohy  
Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Jan. 18—Author Miles Copeland says that the American diplomatic bumbling he describes in his book, "The Game of Nations," resulted more from inexperience than incompetence.

"We had nobody who could speak Arabic and we didn't know anything about this part of the world right after the war," Copeland said here.

"The Game of Nations" is the hottest-selling book in the Middle East, sold out in most book stores. It is published in London and is due to be released in the United States in April.

It tells in fascinating and sometimes humorous detail what is described as the inside story of various State Department and Central Intelligence Agency operations in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt.

## Feisal Has It Translated

So revealing is it, particularly about Egypt and President Nasser, that Saudi Arabia's King Feisal, as well as other Arab leaders, have had copies translated into Arabic.

Copeland, 53, from Birmingham, Ala., was an Office of Strategic Services officer during World War II, then vice consul in Syria, and later a management consultant to the CIA, working for the firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton. He now runs his own consultant firm in association with Kermit Roosevelt, another former OSS-CIA operator in the Middle East.

In visits to Cairo over the years, Copeland became perhaps the closest American friend of Nasser, and the book focuses on the U.S.-Nasser relationships.

## Nasser as a Hero

"If there is a hero in the book," says Copeland, "I suppose it is Nasser. And if there is a villain I suppose it is John Foster Dulles.

"Nasser may be flawed but he has demonstrated his ability to play in the big leagues with the major powers, and he has eaten American diplomats

alive. Dulles was always sending out special emissaries without letting the ambassador on the spot know what was going on. It did not make for constructive diplomacy."

Because of his friendship with Nasser, Copeland often

played the role of the Egyptian leader in the State Department "game center," where diplomats tried to figure out what various rulers would do under various circumstances.

Thus the book, says Copeland, "is an application of game theory to political analysis." As such, it shows how leaders of weak nations have been able to gain leverage far out of proportion to their strength because of the way major powers have courted them.

In the book, Copeland delineates the behind-scenes role played by U.S. diplomats, military attaches and intelligence agents in the 1949 Syrian coup, in the 1958 Lebanon crisis and during the rise of Nasser.

## Money Incident

"I didn't want to write another stuffy memoir," Copeland says. "I wanted to tell what really goes on in the power struggle among nations, not what is usually glossed over afterwards."

Copeland relates how, during the 1953 argument about the amount of U.S. aid to Egypt, he transferred \$3 million in unvouchered U.S. secret funds to be given to Nasser.

In counting the money, which arrived via Beirut, with Nasser's aide, writes Copeland, "we found there was only \$2,999,990. Hassan Touhami's only comment was: 'We won't fuss about the missing \$10,' whereupon he and his security guards climbed into a large Mercedes and headed for Nasser's residence on the other side of Cairo."

But Nasser received the money with a mixture of amusement and annoyance, says Copeland, and decided it

was an "attempted bribe." So, to spite the Americans, he decided to build an "unfunctional structure"—"something very large, very conspicuous, very enduring and very expensive—costing, oh, say, something in the neighborhood of \$3 million."

The result was the "Tower of Cairo," says Copeland, "which we American friends of Egypt see across the Nile every morning as we breakfast on our balconies at the Nile Hilton."

Though the book paints Nasser as a Machiavellian operator, Copeland says Nasser read it before publication and approved.

"Egyptian officials who know the real score like the book," says Copeland. "Those who don't know the score are horrified by it."

## Reasons for Book

There has been widespread speculation as to why Copeland, who presumably still has ties to the U.S. intelligence community, revealed so much inside material about the CIA and diplomatic operations.

Copeland says that the British journalist-spy Kim Philby was privy to most of the secret detail and that the Russians may be presumed to know about it.

There is another reason, it was learned.

A couple of other authors were working on books purporting to show that Nasser was a virtual captive of the CIA during his rise to power, and the agency felt it would be harmful to American interests to have this view taken seriously.

Hence, they were willing to open up secret files in the hope that Nasser would be shown to be an independent

nationalist trying to use the United States in what he conceived to be the Egyptian national interest.

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